

### REMARKS

Initially, Applicants' have cancelled claims 1 and 2 of this application without prejudice. This is being done in response to the examiner's restriction, although the Applicant believes that the method for molding a one-piece key fob, within an injection molding machine of the type as now set forth in claim 5, defines an invention for an injection molding machine, that is used to injection mold a one-piece key fob, something that has apparently not been done previously. It is done through the use of an injection mold, having a mold portion that defines a mold blank recess and a mold portion cavity. The mold blank recess is provided with a cavity to accept one of a plurality of mold blanks, that furnishes a cavity of varying sizes, in order to provide for the molding of a key fob wherein its base portion can selectively be of any size and shape, but at its upper end, has integrally molded therewith, regardless what shape is selected for the base portion, an extending tab for the finished key fob.

It is submitted that the invention, as now claimed, is quite different from what is shown in Tasaka. Tasaka simply shows the insertion of a pair of auxiliary molds 36 and 37 into a main mold cavity, in order to change the face of the camera cover being molded. This is not applicant's invention, as can be determined from reviewing claim 5, where applicant provides a mold blank recess into which one of a plurality of mold blanks can be inserted, to cooperate with a mold portion cavity, to provide for the integral molding of a one-piece key fob, apart from the style of key fob as previously made in the art. Thus, where the examiner may state that Tasaka makes it obvious to one skilled in the art to form applicants' claimed invention, it is submitted that Tasaka just does not suggest that type of a concept or method, within his molding method. And, as the examiner knows, obviousness cannot be established by combining teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive, supporting that combination. See the case of *In re Geiger*, 815 Fed. 2<sup>nd</sup> 686 (Fed. Cert. 1987). In fact, Tasaka is being relied upon solely by the examiner as a basis for rejection under 103, since Tasaka just does not even

suggest the type of invention as described by Applicant, it is not seen how the prior art can be the basis for an obviousness rejection, in the first instance.

Applicants' want to change and vary the size and shape of the main part of their key fob, that being the base, always having the same integrally extending tab molded therewith, in a one-step process.

The examiner has also cited Hendrickson as providing a basis for rejection under 103. Again, Hendrickson discloses a generic mold base, into which other mold inserts may be located, in order to vary the production of a sized part from the same mold base. Applicants' invention goes one step further. Applicants' invention provides a dual cavity injection molding device, wherein one cavity is provided for forming one segment of a key fob, that comprising the extending tab, while the other mold portion is designed for receiving a selective mold blank, from a variety of such blanks, in order to vary the size and shape of the base portion of the same key fob, being formed, yet integrally with a tab as it is formed within the mold blank recess. Thus, it is submitted that Applicants' invention goes one step further than what is defined in Hendrickson, by the type of injection molding machine that functions in the manner as described in claim 5, of this application. Nor does Hendrickson, et al, suggest the use of their injection molding machine in the manner that Applicants' do with their device.

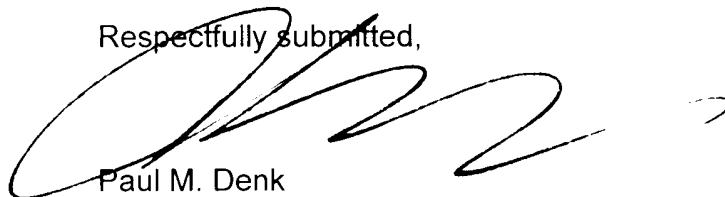
The examiner has also rejected claims 3 and 4 of this application, once again, under §103, over the patent to Pratt, et al. Pratt, once again, as the examiner notes, provides an ejector half 100 or any interchangeable blank, that cooperates with the fixed half of the mold, for providing for the molding of a variety of items, individually, to a variation of shapes of the mold as identified. But, once again, Applicants' invention goes one step further, in that Applicants' can form one part of their moldable item consistently, that being the extending tab, while the other part of the key fob, that being its base portion, may vary in its shape and size, while yet being integrally molded with the tab, depending upon the particular mold blank selected for the molding of the key fob under consideration. It is submitted that this is different from what is identified in Pratt,

et al, and that Pratt does not suggest, as Applicants' claim as invention, as desired herein. Once again, Geiger requires the prior art to suggest the concept or combination of the current invention, to provide support for an obviousness rejection, which Applicants' submit, Pratt does not provide.

In view of the amending done to the claims of this application, and further in view of the differences that exist between the prior art cited by the examiner, and the claimed subject matter of this current invention, it is submitted that patentable subject matter is set forth and identified in the integral key fob molding process from the injection molding machine as set forth in the amended claim.

The examiner's further review of this matter would be appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Denk', is written over the typed name and address.

Paul M. Denk  
Attorney for Applicant;  
Pat. Off. Reg. No. 22,598  
763 South New Ballas Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63141  
(314) 872-8136

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